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SUNDRY BORES.

People dodge old Dad McGlory as they carole and sing, for he always has a story that he's suffering to spring; and his tales are always dreary, so they make his hearers weary; and they wish him in Siberia with his anecdotal string. People dodge old Billy Biddle when he looms up in their view, for he always has a riddle that he wants an answer to; and his riddles are as hoary as the yarns of Dad McGlory, and from Boston to Empory people seeing him cry, "Shoo!" People dodge old Huckleberry as around the town they whiz; for his stories never vary—they are of his rheumatiz; oh, he always is complaining how he suffers when it's raining, how his tortured thews are straining from the wintry blizzards bliz. People dodge old Sarah Twister, for she gives them all an ache; she's a tiresome shrieking sister, batty on the suffrage fake; wearing out her vocal features she is lecturing the bleachers on the rights of female creatures when she should stay home and bake. People dodge old Peter Peddler; he's severely left alone; for he is a chronic meddler in affairs which aren't his own; he's a rare old mischief maker, spreading gossip by the acre; he's a bad old scandal raker, and his name makes people groan.

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WHAT RIGHT HAVE THEY TO COMMAND?

What right has F. F. Johnson to demand to know from Senator Borah what the senator proposes to do about the reorganization and rehabilitation of the defunct Republican party? Who gave Johnson the right to speak? Does he represent himself alone? Then let it be known that he is the same Johnson who contributed of his means and of his personal labors two years ago to defeat James H. Brady, the regular Republican nominee for governor, and to elect James H. Hawley, the regular Democratic nominee for the same position. Be it also known that he is the same Johnson who labored night and day and contributed of his means and of his labor to accomplish the defeat of the legislative ticket in Ada county and indirectly in every other county in the state, which was nominated by the Republican party. He opposed Brady because he was too progressive and had begun to fight in behalf of the people against one of the great corporate interests of the state, and he opposed the Republican legislative ticket because it stood for Borah who is also moving rapidly along progressive lines.

If F. F. Johnson does represent himself in his demand to know what Senator Borah now proposes to do along the line of reorganizing the Republican party he is stopped from demanding any voice beyond that of any other individual and Senator Borah and his progressive supporters have far more reason to demand to know what Mr. Johnson proposes to do than has Mr. Johnson to demand anything of Senator Borah.

If Mr. Johnson does not represent himself, but speaks for the Guggenheims, the Weyerhausers, the Oregon Short Line, the beet sugar trust and other special interests in the state, then his only right to pretend interest in the Republican organization is the fact that all these interests supported Taft. But they likewise, along with Mr. Johnson and the others who stood with him, fought Mr. Brady two years ago and they fought the legislative ticket everywhere and Senator Borah this year until they found they were licked to a frazzle and then some of them did better than Mr. Johnson did personally, and got in and supported the legislative tickets in some of the counties, but they did that only because they could make no progress toward accomplishing greater desires in any other way.

So even if Mr. Johnson pretends to base his demand upon this ground, he is still estopped on the ground of irregularity in his support of the party's candidates. And he is all the more estopped because it was the mismanagement of the Republican party in the nation on the part of these interests and others like them, that has made it necessary to attempt to reorganize that party.

Moreover, is it not most presumptuous that he should assume the right to demand from Senator Borah to know what the senator proposes to do about anything? As an humble citizen of the state he has the right to petition the senator and doubtless the senator will listen to him just the same as he would to any other humble citizen, but when he assumes to demand, as he did the other night in the trumped up gathering gotten together for the purpose of embarrassing Senator Borah, to make demands upon the senator, it appears to us that his presumption would strike even him as entirely out of place, to say the least of it.

Senator Borah did not win his marvelous victory in this campaign because of the grace of the special interest crowd but rather in spite of it. It was a victory of the people and we have no doubt Senator Borah will see to it that it was a victory for the people as well, and not one to be compromised by the Johnson crowd of representatives of the special interests.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS.

Governor Wilson, we are told, is a minority president. It is said that with the votes cast for all the others added together he comes 2,500,000 short of representing the popular will. Cleveland was a minority president and so was Harrison, "but not to such an extent." We are told that "never has a president gone into office before with such a failure to represent the popular will." Wilson's popular vote is estimated at 6,398,997, Roosevelt's at 4,307,305, Taft's at 3,359,364. There is to be added the Socialist and

the Prohibition vote. Altogether it is estimated that Wilson will be from two million to two million five hundred thousand short of a majority. This is, of course, an unsatisfactory way of arguing, but for the sake of history let it be accepted. If the majority against him be two million he will be less than one-third short of the popular vote. If it be 2,500,000 he will be more than a third.

Abraham Lincoln got 1,866,352 votes the first time. His opponent got 2,810,501. So Lincoln was "short" 944,149, or a little more than one-half of the popular vote. Yet because Wilson is about one-third short he is a "never before." Critics ought to overhaul their history. This would also show that in 1824 J. Q. Adams was a minority president, Andrew Jackson alone getting more than one-third more votes than Adams got. Adams' vote was 105,321. His opponents got 141,420 more than he did. That is, Adams did not get much more than one-third of the popular vote. Polk was a minority president slightly. Zachary Taylor was a minority president, with a comfortable margin against him. Buchanan was a minority president. Lincoln, as we have seen, did not get quite one-half of the popular vote the first time. Hayes was a minority president and so was Garfield, the one being 344,000 and the other 310,000 (round numbers) in the minority. The next three elections put minority presidents in the White House; Cleveland twice and Harrison once. The next three presidents including the incumbent were "majority" presidents, but Taft so only by 464,374 votes out of a total of 14,893,442. Thus, out of twenty-three presidents since Jackson first ran and was beaten by Adams' great "minority," we have had eleven minority presidents, including Wilson, or very nearly one-half.

partial investigation of anything concerning the church. They have nothing to conceal. The Tribune ought to have learned that much by this time. The "Mormons" have always appealed to the government and the law, against their traducers. Whenever they have succeeded in obtaining a hearing they have triumphed. In fair investigations the anti-"Mormons" have always been beaten, because they have never had a case of any merit. They have triumphed only through mobocracy and such means as corrupt politicians know how to employ for the manipulation of elections. But the triumphs have only been temporary. We do not fear any impartial investigation of political conditions here, or in Idaho, or anywhere else. But why endeavor to start turmoil and strife, at a time when harmonious co-operation of all classes is so much needed? Is there no way by which the poor Tribune can vent its anti-"Mormon" venom except by advice which, if followed, would injure the business interests of the state, on whose support it depends for existence?

"Church Influence" (Rigby Star).

The Boise Evening Bellycache News positively refuses to be comforted, in fact its editor is red-headed mad, and between spasms goes howling down the streets of the capital city like unto a yellow cur with a can tied to its tail, and all because his paper lost out in its effort to wreck the Republican party here in Idaho, and that the effort was not successful is owing to the fact that the loyal Republicans here in the southeast stood so loyally by the candidates of their party. Complaint is made that they voted too many straight tickets, and why should they not have done so. The ticket was composed of able and competent candidates, every candidate being deserving the support of loyal Republicans. The cur yelp that the church influence was used to cause them to give the party ticket the handsome majority that was given in the seven southeastern counties of the state, is nothing more nor less than rot. On the state ticket there was but one Mormon, Peterson for attorney general, there being a like number on the Democratic ticket, Pugmire for congress, consequently the Mormons were not overly represented on either ticket, for that matter, then why should "Mormon influence" have been exerted in behalf of the Republican ticket, and especially the state ticket? It was not, and no one knows such to be true better than the curs who are raising the howl, threatening to start an American party, or a no-Mormon-needed-aply-party, and otherwise raising or attempting to raise, hell in support of their howl. The "church influence" howl falls flat here in Fremont county when even a few figures are given. In Roberts precinct there is not to exceed a dozen Mormon votes, yet in that precinct Senator Hart polled 176 to his opponent's 14. During the entire campaign Senator Hart was not in the precinct, only as he passed through on the train. Spencer precinct, with scarcely a Mormon vote, gave Senator Hart 44 votes to his opponent's 4. Will any sane man pretend for a moment that "church influence" was exerted in Senator Hart's behalf in these two precincts? So far as the future is concerned, as to what course these howlers may pursue, the Republicans of Fremont county care nothing, as the more howl they raise the greater will be the Republican majority.

"Leaving the Party." (Chicago Tribune.)

For unconscious humor commend us to journalists of the standard or stand-patency variety who are just now solemnly reproving some 70 per cent of the Republican party for leaving the party. When the butterfly leaves its chrysalis the impression is that the chrysalis is not the butterfly, and the stand-patency-journalists will presently wake up to find that the solid Mormon vote, which stanchly contributed half of Mr. Taft's votes in the electoral college, is not "the party" or any considerable part of it. When a majority of the strength of

PRESS COMMENT

At It Again.

(Deseret News.) The evil spirit who has access to the editorial columns of the Salt Lake anti-"Mormon" sheet could, of course, not consistently let an election pass without the usual venomous vapors against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The paper is actually trying, in a sneaking way, to work up sentiment in favor of an investigation—congressional, we suppose—of political conditions in Utah and Idaho, because the editor of the Improvement Era expressed his preference for President Taft. The idea is unusually silly even for an anti-"Mormon" sheet. There is no law in the land that bars any American citizen from expressing his views on subjects of general interest, publicly or privately, and no law that prohibits American citizens from voting as they please. A question might be raised as to the expediency, or even propriety, of a church official discussing politics. Congress has no interest in such questions. The members of the church have absolutely nothing to fear from an im-

WILL THEY MAKE UP?



a political party moves it does not leave the party. It is the party.

The Great Victory.

(Piler Journal.) Utah and Vermont! How the mighty have fallen. In one state the people vote as one man dictates, and in the other a majority of the people do not know that the earth is round. These are the states that voted with the interests. Idaho only escaped by an eyelash.

Birthday Calendar



If This is Your Birthday

Some pleasant event will occur in your family, and some new friendship will commence. Avoid risks, for some slight danger from ill health or loss of money hovers near.

Those born today will have great ability, but will sacrifice their real advantages to their love of show. Ostentation will make enemies among the shallow-minded, and unless attracted by some serious purpose, their chances are for a brilliant but short career.

The Capital News

Is the newspaper with the circulation and influence. Read the election returns from Ada county.

Reflections of a Modern.

(From Judge) Man is never too old to yearn. Cupid and cupidity are twins. Slow husbands make fast wives. There's no marrying in heaven. That's why there's a heaven. It is as foolish to destroy a compromising letter as it is to write one. Men are like violins; they don't get really good until they are old. Neither do women.

Blarney.

"Oh! George; look at those little buds up there. Some day they will all be peaches." "Well, you were a bud once."

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on the 30th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the Court House, at Boise City, Ada County, Idaho, sell the following described real estate under order of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Ada County, to-wit: An undivided one-half (1/2) of the following described tracts of land, situated in Ada County, to-wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in section seven (7), township four (4) north, range one (1) west; and the east half of the southwest quarter of section seven (7), township four (4) north, range one (1) west. Also lots nine (9) and ten (10) of block five (5) of Brumback's addition to Boise City. Also lots five (5) six (6) and seven (7) of block two (2) of Pierce's addition to Star in said County. Also lot one (1) of Brown's addition, being a subdivision of the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22), township three (3) north, range two (2) east of Boise Meridian in said county. Also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty (20), township four (4) north, range one (1) west in said county. And an undivided one-fourth (1/4) of the following described tract of parcel of land, to-wit: commencing at an iron pin driven in the ground at a point two hundred and fifty (250) feet east and twenty-five feet south from the corner corner to section seven (7), eight (8), seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), township four (4) north, range one (1) west; thence running south to an iron pin, a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven (137) feet; thence south 71 degrees, 37 minutes each to an iron pin, a distance of 105.7 feet; thence north a distance of 170.5 feet; thence west a distance of 100 feet to the place of beginning in Ada County, Idaho. Said sale will be made at public auction to the highest bidder upon the following terms, to-wit: Ten per cent to be paid at the time of acceptance of the bid, the balance in cash upon confirmation by the said court. Dated November 8, 1912. GUS CARLSON, Referee in Partition. S. O. N-30

NOTICE.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Idaho Inter-Mountain Fair Association, an Idaho incorporation, will be held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Boise, Idaho, on Tuesday evening, November 26, at the close of the council meeting. The purposes of the said meeting are the receiving of the reports of officers and acting thereon, electing six (6) directors; five (5) for two years and one (1) for one year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the board of directors. D. R. HUBBARD, Referee in Partition. WILLIAM KRULL, Secretary. Boise, Idaho, November 9, 1912. Adv. N-23

The Evening Story

A NEW TIN PAN

By M. QUAD

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It was a beautiful June forenoon when a tin peddler approached the village of Harrison.

He stopped his rig at the first house. The house belonged to Deacon Rush. On the back steps, seated side by side, were the deacon's wife and her nearest neighbor and best friend—Mrs. Burt. "Tinware, ladies?" he asked. "Everything new and bright. Finest milk pan in the country for only 10 cents."

"I've always paid 15 cents for milk pans," replied the deacon's wife. "Yes, and I've sold 'em as high as 18, but they have got a new way of making 'em, and I'm giving you the benefit of it. I'll bring one in."

The pan arrived, new and shiny, and stood all the tests it was put to. No leaks, and it would almost serve as a mirror. A dime was borrowed to pay for it, and after a little more talk it was left on the steps while its owner made a call at another house and the deacon's wife entered her own to make up the bed that had been airing.

Now came the cow. She belonged to a man at the other end of the village. There was grass in plenty, but she longed for garden truck. She leaped the back fence and helped herself. In her stepping about she approached the kitchen door and saw that new pan. She saw the reflection of her face and became astonished and indignant. A crop cared, one horned critter gazed at her in a defiant manner, and as she was a bovine that had never taken a bluff she humped up her back and called in.

An hour later Mrs. Burt came back after her pan, and her first yell brought the deacon's wife out of the house. There lay the once shapely and shiny pan in the dirt, trodden as fat as a pancake. It might do to stop a hog hole in the back fence, but no artisan could never mold it into a pan. "Lands alive!" exclaimed Mrs. Burt. "Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. Rush. "That cow did it!"

"She must have!" "And you let her!" "Sarah Burt, don't you say anything like that to me! I didn't know there was a cow in the garden."

"But you ought to have known. If you'd keep your fences like other folks the cows couldn't get in. Look at that pan that cost me 10 cents as four ago!"

"Was I to sit out here and watch it?" protested the deacon's wife. "You ought to have heard the cow when she was tromping it."

"You ought to have taken it home or carried it along with you."

"That's nothing to do with it. It was left here, and if it's destroyed, and I'll be switched if I ever pay you the 10 cents!"

"If you don't I'll sue you!" "You don't!"

"There it was, you see—the first real quarrel between neighbors the village had had in many long years. The happy minded peddler and the fighting cow disappeared from the scene, but the quarrel remained. It did more than that. The news spread and within two hours Mrs. Henderson was saying:

"Mrs. Burt shouldn't try to lay the blame off on Mrs. Rush. When a woman's busy making a bed she ain't thinking of cows. I hope Mrs. Rush sues for the 10 cents."

And in the house right across the street Mrs. Holliday was saying: "I'd let her sue and be hanged to her! When a new 10 cent milk pan is left on my back steps by a neighbor it's my duty as a Christian woman to go out there every few minutes and see that it's all right. I shall certainly advise Mrs. Burt, not to pay the 10 cents."

By the next day the village was about equally divided on the question, though some few were inclined to blame neither the peddler nor cow. It was all talk for a day or two, and then came action. The factions no longer borrowed nor lent. They bowed stiffly to each other or not at all on the street. They revived gossip that had been dead fifteen years and rolled it under their tongues. Carried into the churches? Of course it was. When a thing like that gets started in a village there's no telling where it will end. It drew the elders and deacons and two ministers in, and it made the attendance at sermons and prayer meetings mighty slim. To all peace-makers the deacon's wife would reply:

"I wasn't set here on this earth to look out for other folks' milk pans, and I jest won't do it!"

The reply of Mrs. Burt would be: "She ought to have known about the cow, and I'll never pay that 10 cents!"

It was a quarrel and a division that lasted five years and might have gone on for another five but for providence taking a hand in the game. A tramp who had the measles headed that way, and he simply handed the town an epidemic. Not a score of people were spared. While none died, all went to bed to be doctored and to do a heap of thinking, and the result was that as fast as they could crawl out they eased their consciences by confessing their errors and asking for forgiveness.

"Here is the 10 cents," said Mrs. Burt as she tottered over to the deacon's as soon as she could stand. "Sarah, I don't want it," was the reply. "These measles have made me see that I ought to have watched that milk pan."

And the village of Harrison loved itself and its neighbor again.